

Jonesborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY

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LETTER OF MR. PEYTON.

In reply to an invitation to a public dinner at Jonesborough. Let no man omit to read it.

Station Camp, near Gallatin,
September 13th, 1836.

Gentlemen—I had the honor to receive, through your politeness, on yesterday, the proceedings of a public meeting of a portion of my fellow citizens of Jackson county, assembled at Jonesborough on the 5th of this inst., inviting me, at such time as might suit my convenience, to partake of a public dinner at or near that place, as an evidence of their approbation of my course since I have been their representative in Congress, and particularly the last session. This voice from Jackson is to me cheering and animating, in no ordinary degree. Amidst the shifting currents of the day, to be greeted, on my return, by my friends in Jackson county with this warm and generous welcome and "well done," excites emotions in the heart and gives a vigor to the nerves, which the wretch who sells himself for place can never feel. To be told by honest men and "free," that "you have been true to your constituents, true to your country, true to the republican professions which you have heretofore made, true to the trust with which you have been honored," is calculated to inspire a lofty pride, and affords an incentive to patriotic actions, no where to be met with but in the spontaneous applause of freemen. How could I, how dare I, betray my sacred trust, when backed by such high souled and generous constituents? What has a public servant to fear from power, or hope from office, when he lives in the bosom of such constituents, and is sustained by the dauntless spirits of such an aid? Thank God, that there still breathes in undiminished purity that spirit and love of liberty, that American spirit, which inspired a Henry and burned in the bosom of our fathers—which won our liberties, and has sustained our arms and our honor upon every field and upon every sea. The crisis, gentlemen, called aloud for it; the times demand it; the ballot-box is assailed; the citadel of your liberty is in danger. The question is, where lies the sovereign power? This is the issue. Is the sovereign power in the people of this country, or is it in the high officers of the government? This is the true issue. Let no man disguise the fact, that the President of the United States, at the head of one hundred thousand officers of the Federal Government, is boldly in the field, and openly electioneering for Mr. Van Buren; that all the power and patronage of the government are brought in conflict with the freedom of elections; that in this trying summer of '36, which will appear in history so unlike our glorious summer of '76, the President, in person, every thing else having failed, has assumed the command, and at the head of his official regulars, may be seen carrying the war into the very heart of the states, and throwing himself between the people and the ballot-box. As for Tennessee, she has been considered in a state of open rebellion. Let her letter had been written: proclamation after proclamation had been sent out without effect. What was to be done? That was no secret at Washington; the President himself was not like some of the Florida commanders to go into summer quarters, but to make a summer campaign, and reduce her to subjection. Yes, the lines were to be clearly drawn, the people of Tennessee were to be plainly told, you cannot and shall not be my friends unless you support Mr. Van Buren.

Gentlemen, I would again and again call on you and my fellow citizens generally, to look this issue, so cruelly forced upon us, full in the face. Was any man born to think for this State, or this nation? If so, what star pointed out the place of his nativity? What voice of inspiration announced his coming? In what clause of the constitution did our patriot sires write his unlimited letter of authority? Are you the sovereigns of this land? Are you such freemen as your fathers were? Are all officers of government from the President of the United States down to the constable in your captain's company, your agents, your public servants? Or is the sovereign power of this country transferred to the President, Directors and Company at Washington city? This is the true question. Are you bound to think as they think—to vote as they direct?—This is the issue. How has it been brought about? By the subtilty of the spoils men—by the artifices of the spoils party. They have crawled around the dying couch, as it were, of this venerable and confiding old warrior, and taking advantage of his age, his open, unsuspecting nature, and those infirmities which flesh is heir to, they have beguiled him

from his friends, from his sacred principles, and from himself. They have urged him to the public defense of their co-laborer and co-partner in the piracy which is going on upon the treasury—Reuben M. Whitney. Where was Reuben Whitney when the chivalry of Tennessee was charging, on the night of the 23d, into the British camp? Where was he on the ever glorious 8th of January, when the best blood of Tennessee was shed in purchasing those laurels for Andrew Jackson, which will grow green in history forever! Reuben M. Whitney was then a traitor in the British camp. He himself acknowledges that he took an oath, yes, that he called Heaven to bear witness, upon that God who guarded the sword of Washington, and conducted our fathers through seas of blood to liberty—to bear witness, that he, Reuben M. Whitney, was a traitor to his own country, and would be true to the King of England!!! Is it not too much, that while the President is induced to make this public defence, in an address at Jonesborough, East Tennessee, in behalf of Reuben Whitney, he should be excited to denounce one of the purest men, and most incorruptible patriots of this land, as a "red hot Federalist," and the people of Tennessee who support him, as "neo-born slaves?"

Gentlemen, I will give you an instance of the impudent and reckless spirit which distinguishes the swarms of hungry expectants who surround the President, as well as the unbounded confidence he reposes in them. I say these plunderers of the Treasury, and pirates upon the hard earned fame of Andrew Jackson, feel that their days are few; they know their power and are resolved to use it. They scruple not "to sell and swindle" the offices of the Government, in his name, "to underpayers," for partisan services.

—They can make any impression upon his feelings, and excite him to the denunciation of any man without the slightest cause. Their word is taken against the record, against the journals of Congress, against the archives of the Government. But as Mr. O'Connell says, "one fact is worth a ship-load of arguments." I will give you the fact. It is my own case. They have set the President on me, and caused him to denounce me from Washington to the Hermitage, for opposing, as he said, the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the Cherokee treaty, when in fact, I supported the measure with zeal and whatever of ability I possessed. I not only voted—but spoke in its behalf. One of my colleagues, who knew the course that I had pursued, on hearing the President before he left Washington bring this charge against me, suggested to him that he had been led into error on the subject. But it was of no avail. There was the journal of the House—there was the Globe Newspaper upon his table, which represented me correctly, not only as voting for the bill, but as following Mr. Wise in a speech of considerable length in its support.—What safety is there for a public servant, what encouragement has he to support an Administration, when the word of Amos Kendall, Reuben Whitney, or Francis P. Blair, will stand against the journals of Congress; and when the denunciations of the President, like a seventy four pounder, can be brought to bear with point blank shot upon those who support the measures of his administration? His safety is where it should be found—in the virtue, intelligence and independence of his constituents. It is to be found in such warm hearts and strong arms as now, and I trust will ever, defend the liberties of this country. But, gentlemen, these parasites have not only harrowed the feelings of the President, and poisoned his affections against all who cannot, who will not support Mr. Van Buren, but they have in his name begun the work of recanting, nay "expunging" his most valued doctrines—doctrines upon which he went into office, and upon which the broad foundation of his fame as a statesman must rest. In his celebrated letter to Mr. Monroe, written in the prime, freshness and vigour of his mind, the President embodies, with a master's hand, the great cardinal doctrines of Republicanism, and the equal rights of man. These immortal principles he has been induced to revoke, for they struck at the life, and soul, and very existence of "the party." In that letter he laid bare, as with the bold strokes of his own broad sword, the monstrous idea—the barbarian doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils." He called upon Mr. Monroe (then President elect) to "exterminate the monster party"—saying that names were nothing—that he himself had been once called a Federalist for supporting Mr. Monroe. (Just as you, gentlemen, are now called "Federalists, Nullifiers, and New-born Whigs" by the President for supporting Judge White.) His doctrine then was, that in appointments to office the only inquiry

should be, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" These, gentlemen, were the lofty sentiments of Andrew Jackson in the prime of his manhood and prime of his intellect. But at the age of three score years and ten, when broken by the storms of state, when sinking under the weight of years, and the ravages of disease, they tell you in effect, and publish it too in his name, that he was then wrong, and that he now thinks that in appointments to office the "monster party" should be the sole test of merit—virtually they issue his proclamation, that the only inquiry shall hereafter be, "Is he faithful to Mr. Van Buren, is he obedient to the deities of the Baltimore Convention?" And these parasites call themselves the friends of Andrew Jackson!!!

Gentlemen, in this struggle between liberty and power—between patronage and the one hand and freedom of elections on the other, I have made up my mind—I have taken my stand—I have, with a full estimate of its perils, thrown myself in the way of this angry current of federal power and federal corruption, which if not met and manfully resisted, will sweep away every thing in the institutions of our country worthy of the admiration of a freeman. In this war of power and corruption against public virtue and public liberty, I will be found in the ranks of the people; if they are trodden down I will go with them: I would not, if I could, survive their fate. If it shall please Providence to make that awful visitation in my day, the grave of my liberties shall be the sepulchre of my political career. When that dark hour shall come, I want no more glorious epitaph, than that, "he fell covered with wounds amongst his own constituents, in defence of the liberties of his country."

Gentlemen, I accept with pride and pleasure the invitation to a public dinner, which you have been commissioned to bear, and I am constrained to name for the occasion, Saturday the 17th inst. as the only day, owing to previous engagements, which I have at my control.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and my fellow citizens of Jackson county, generally, the gratitude of a heart, warmed and deeply alive to the kindness which you have shown me.

I am, gentlemen, with respect and esteem, your fellow citizen.

BALIE PEYTON.

To Messrs. Richard F. Cook, and others, Committee, &c.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from that firm, patriotic, able and fearless representative of the people, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to a gentleman in Tennessee, from which the following is an extract, being his answer to some inquiries relative to the charges made by him in Congress last winter, against Reuben M. Whitney & Co., and the evidence on which he relied to support them. We commend the extract to the attentive perusal of every patriot and of every real friend to the purity of the government.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to a gentleman in Tennessee, dated Sept. 12, 1836.

"You know the accusation which I made against the administration respecting the Treasury Department was this, to wit: that after the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury contracted with the several Deposit Banks for the safe keeping, transfer, &c. &c. of the public money—that in the contract with them respectively, it was expressly stipulated that an agent should be appointed on the part of the government to superintend the safety of the deposits by examining the condition of the banks, &c. &c.; that no such agent has been regularly appointed by the Secretary, but he has permitted the banks, who are themselves to be guarded, to appoint their own agent at their own price; that the President himself and Mr. Secretary Woodbury, recommended this 'certain Mr. Whitney,' it is believed, as a fit and proper agent, and that they or several of them appointed him accordingly, ostensibly to procure information from the treasury department, and generally to guard and superintend their relations with the government; that he receives in some instances, and it is believed in all except the Metropolitan Bank, a fixed compensation, from some more, and some less, in proportion to the respective amounts of deposits in each; in all amounting to at least 20,000 dollars per annum, and it is believed much more; that as agent of these banks, Whitney negotiates for them with the Secretary, becomes informed thoroughly of all the operations of the treasury, can obtain the accommodations and facilities from the banks; and it is believed is concerned with some of them

in speculating on the deposits in the hands of brokers in N. York and elsewhere; that he is a political tool, and his bank agency gives him a dangerous political influence in selecting or dismissing banks as fiscal agents; that he is a speculator in the money market and in the public lands, and is certainly a man of notoriously bad character—a traitor, a black-leg, swindler and knave!! Such were the charges in general, and how have they been met by Mr. Secretary in the Globe and by Gen. Jackson on the road near Jonesborough? By a special plea from both. Woodbury said he was not an agent of the Government but of the Banks—that he was not an officer responsible to Congress, but a private individual whose transactions could not be examined! Gen. Jackson says he has not the "management and possession of the PUBLIC FUNDS." Now does not any man see how the accusation may be true to the full extent, and yet the contradiction in this form be true, in one sense, likewise? Has Whitney not the command, management, and possession of some of the deposit bank funds, in consequence of their connexion with the government? But I go farther and assert now, that I believe I could have proved during the last session of Congress, that he had directly under his control a large portion of the government funds for a considerable period, and that he realized a considerable speculation in their use. You ask me to furnish you with proofs and information, &c. upon this subject. Some witnesses and proofs which I have it would be improper for me now to disclose, as "the party" may attempt to make a show of conscious innocence next winter. But some general, though satisfactory proofs, I may refer to. I refer you first to the published circular of Amos Kendall, the basis upon which the contracts with the banks were formed. Secondly, to the contracts with the deposit banks for the appointment of an agent. A copy of the contract with the Metropolitan Bank, supposed to be similar to the rest, was before a committee of the Senate last winter. Thirdly, I refer to the Globe of April 9th, 1836, and to Whitney's own cards to prove that he is the agent of the Banks. Fourthly, my witness to prove his agency and compensation are the officers of the deposit banks themselves. Fifthly, I refer, to show his connexion with the government, to the circular of Whitney published in the Missouri Republican (I believe that is the name of the paper) and afterwards by me in the Intelligencer, to the land receivers regulating their receipts with the arrangements of the deposit banks. Sixthly, I refer to the bank committee report, 22d Congress, 1st Session 1831-32, for Whitney's character according to his own oath. Seventhly, I refer you to Gen. Jackson's own recommendation of Whitney as agent of the banks, which I am informed exists, but which I have never seen and which has never been published. Eighthly, I refer to the manner of disbursing the public money on the Cumberland road. Ninthly, I refer to Whitney's notorious and open association with Mr. Secretary Woodbury, at Washington, in the public character of both. I could specify names of witnesses beyond count, whom I would have examined on oath before a committee if one could be had—the most important and distinguished are Andrew Jackson, Levi Woodbury, Lewis Cass, Reuben Whitney, the officers of the deposit banks—their attorneys, clerks in the department, land receivers, collectors and members of Congress. Tenthly, for confirmation strong as Holy Writ of every suspicion without known proof, I refer to my repeated challenges of investigation during last winter, and to my attempts in vain to obtain a committee. I refer to Mr. Peyton's and my own speeches on Dromgoole's resolution and my amendment thereto; and I defy any man or tool of power or "the party," I defy Gen. Jackson himself, to show a single "official report" contradicting the charges respecting the agency ascribed to a certain Mr. Whitney, except the "by authority" editorial in the Globe of the 9th April, and I cite him as one who ought to be "conversant with the proceedings of the session of Congress which has just closed" as a witness who knows every declaration which I have made respecting said agency to be true!"

MR. VAN BUREN AND JUDGE WHITE.

The Republican Whig Committee of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, have published a very able address to the voters of that county, embracing many important matters connected with the approaching Presidential election, which deserve the serious consideration of every lover of freedom and the honor and prosperity of his country. It is too long for insertion entire in our columns, but we make room for the following extract—

"But this is not all; when the state of Missouri sought admission into the Union, as she had the constitutional right to do, upon terms of equality with the original states, we find Mr. Van Buren lending his aid to impose an odious and unconstitutional restriction upon her; to force the people (as the price of her admission) to prohibit in their fundamental laws the introduction of slavery within the state. This the abolition party at that day, and there has always been an abolition party in the United States, insisted upon, and we find Mr. Van Buren united with them, and so active, zealous and hearty in the cause, that although claiming to belong to the democracy, we see him supporting with all his power and influence to the Senate of the United States, the celebrated Rufus King, an original, open and avowed federalist of the John Adams school; with the known and avowed purpose of resisting the admission of that state into the Union but upon the odious and unconstitutional condition which they were seeking to impose. And can any man doubt that the identity of opinion must be clear and conclusive, and the sympathy strong, which in reference to a solitary question, could thus unite in the closest intimacy the leaders of two political parties which for thirty years had stood as antipodes to each other? Nor is this all; at a later period, when the territorial government of Florida was about to be organized, so fixed were Mr. Van Buren's feelings and principles upon this subject, we find him voting for a law to prohibit any person from carrying slaves into that territory, from the other states, unless such person went there for the bona fide purpose of settling. Thus, fellow citizens, you will clearly perceive that whenever Mr. Van Buren has had an opportunity as a public man, to act upon this, to you of all others the most important subject, no matter in what shape it was presented, he has been always opposed to your principles, your feelings and your interests. These votes were given at different times and under different circumstances, and indicate on the part of Mr. Van Buren an habitual feeling and a settled purpose, and demonstrate that he has been all his life deeply imbued with the principles of abolitionism. And what are the opinions which he has more recently avowed? Having as the whole country knows, every interest to conciliate and satisfy the South, (for nothing can be more obvious than that his presidential aspirations must tally fail unless he can obtain the Southern vote,) we have seen him, after shuffling, prevaricating and mistifying the subject, compelled at last to avow the opinion that Congress has the constitutional right to interfere with and abolish slavery in the district of Columbia; while to gull and deceive if possible the unwary Southern, he pretends to consider the thing wholly inexpedient and impolitic, and to regard the objections on those grounds almost or quite as great as if they were constitutional; and yet when he is respectfully asked by gentlemen in Fluvanna, Mr. Timberlake and others, and still more recently by one of his own political friends, Mr. Collier of Petersburg, who had heretofore labored with great zeal and some éclat in his service, if he would veto a bill should Congress pass one, to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, we find him becoming suddenly recusant and contumacious and wholly refusing to answer; and although he had congratulated himself on a recent occasion (see his letter to Mr. Sherod Williams) in having an opportunity to express his opinions to his fellow citizens upon matters of public interest, and seems to glory in an opportunity to tell the public how he would apply the veto should Congress at any time venture to resuscitate a dead Bank; yet upon this subject, of tenfold more importance to you and the whole Southern people, he stands perfectly mute. This speaks volumes; nor can there be amongst honest and intelligent men but one opinion as to the motives of his silence. Could he have answered, in a manner to have satisfied the Southern People, upon this important and delicate subject, so as to doubt but he would have been glad of an opportunity of doing so, the more especially since it is obvious he is losing ground daily in that important section of the country; the people becoming more alive to the interest they have at stake, and sensible of the deep laid and artful schemes of Mr. Van Buren and his political partisans to hoodwink and deceive them. We think it then clearly manifest, fellow citizens, independent of all other objections, and they are too numerous for present examination, that you cannot give your votes to Mr. Van Buren, without necessarily bringing into imminent hazard and jeopardy you most important and essential interests; for in his hands, with his views, principles and feelings, the Constitution can afford you no protection; and you must hold your rights

and your property at the mercy of an infuriated fanaticism, for such it will presently become; and a miserable man, worshipping-puffing political mountebank, who except as to this one thing, seems never to have held or acted upon any fixed or settled political principles, and who has always been ready to join any party or to sacrifice any interest to advance his own sordid and selfish schemes of ambition.

But, fellow citizens, we rejoice that you are not reduced to this unfortunate extremity. The Republican Whigs of Virginia have presented you in the person of Hugh L. White of Tennessee, a candidate who is every way worthy of your confidence, and for whom you may vote without in any manner endangering your rights or your interests; a man of mature years, of great experience in public affairs, and who has lived without fear and without reproach; who, until he was nominated for the Presidency by his republican fellow-citizens of Tennessee and Alabama, and many other distinguished public bodies in the United States, the whole administration party had universally delighted to honor; and the orthodoxy of whose political principles the most hardened and shameless of the party hacks dare not call in question. While Mr. Van Buren has voted for internal improvements, tariffs and slavery restrictions, Judge White has invariably upon all these exciting and important subjects, voted with the Southern people, and sustained their interests; and we defy the most unscrupulous of his present revilers, to show a single instance in which he has departed from the orthodox republican faith, themselves being the judges. The only offence which Judge White has committed consists in his refusal to accept the Vice Presidency, and withdraw his name from the Presidential canvass, at the dictation of Gen. Jackson, who it now seems, had predecided that Mr. Van Buren should receive his mantle; and it is for this reason, and this alone, that one of the former idols of the party is now assailed by their political demagogues and unprincipled hireling presses, with a bitter vindictiveness scarcely paralleled in any civilized country. And not only so, but our military President himself, who should have been at his post devising measures and maturing plans for a campaign against the marauding Seminole Indians, who have been permitted to overrun and desolate almost the entire territory of Florida, kidnapping and scalping the women and children, has openly taken the field, and has been recently dancing through the states of Tennessee, Alabama, etc.—attending public dinners, denouncing Judge White, and electioneering for the candidate which he and the office holders have kindly determined the people shall receive as his appointed successor; and yet amidst all this unmerited abuse and denunciation, for the exercise of an undoubted right, guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen, Judge White has never stooped from the dignity of his character, and has displayed amidst the trying circumstances an equanimity and moderation, as well as an independence and firmness which ought and will still more endear him to every generous and patriotic heart; and furnishes, fellow citizens, a strong additional reason why you should bestow upon him your independent and unbought suffrages. Elect Hugh L. White President, your rights and your property will be secure, and you have an honest and faithful administration of the government—those political harpies which now infest it will be driven out—the Augean stable be cleansed—those principles of retrenchment and reform talked of so loudly when Gen. Jackson first came into office, will then be reduced to practice and the government restored to what it was in the palmy days of the republic, when Jefferson and Madison directed the helm of state.

Falling in of the Shore of Lake Erie.—The bank of the Lake, according to the Cleveland Gazette, continues to fall off in large masses, so as to endanger private buildings. Much of the beautiful plain in the immediate vicinity of that town has been thus destroyed, and the loss has been great to the proprietors. If the encroachment is on this south western portion of the Lake, there is probably, according to the usual law observed in such changes, a corresponding gain in some other part of the shore, probably that on the north. The entire alluvial coast of this country is thus formed of comparatively recent date, by encroaching on the Atlantic Ocean, while on the Eastern, or European and African shore, the water generally gains on the land.

Churches in New York.—The New York Sunday Morning News, contains a list of Churches in that city, amounting to 143 in all. The different denominations have Churches as follows:

Presbyterians,	36	Lutherans,	2
Episcopalians,	28	Universalists,	3
Methodists,	20	Unitarians,	2
Baptists,	20	Independents,	2
Reformed Dutch,	13	Jews,	3
Roman Catholics,	6	Moravians,	1
Friends,	4	Miscellaneous,	5

Expensive Ambition.—It is affirmed that the ambition of Napoleon cost France, during the eleven years of his reign, the lives of 5,400,000 men! The price of Caesar's was his death.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

To the Freemen of Orange.

Permit us to appeal to you at the present crisis, as men who prefer your country to a party. The Presidential election is near at hand: on the 10th day of November next you will be called to make your selection for this high and important office.

At this late period, we are aware that many have formed a settled determination in reference to that question; and whether their decision has been founded on an impartial and dispassionate review of the whole ground in dispute, or has been the offspring of mere party attachment and incorrect information, such is the pride of opinion, that they will not be convinced of their error by any course of argument. To such we know that we would address ourselves in vain. But to the great body of the people, who have never seen the candidates before us for this high station who are not involved in party politics, and who have no other design than to do right, and no interest to subserve but the welfare of their country, we will briefly state a few of the reasons why we prefer Hugh L. White to Martin Van Buren.

We presume that no candidate will be supported by an independent freeman for a place of so much importance, from mere devotion to men; but that whoever may be elected, will be so, merely as the instrument of the people, to effect those measures which may be deemed for the public benefit. What then, we would inquire, are the great measures which we, as citizens of North Carolina, desire to see carried out by the Federal Government?

No one can doubt, but a great majority will at once say, that the one of first magnitude is the distribution among the states of the proceeds of the public lands.

No candidate for some time past, has asked our suffrages for any place of legislative trust, without declaring himself favorable to such a project; and the only contest among those of every party has been, who had sustained or would sustain it with the greatest zeal and efficiency. So decided has been public sentiment upon this subject in our country, that no individual has been heard to oppose it. Judge White feels an equal zeal with ourselves on this subject; he not only voted for the Land Bill, but made an able speech in its behalf at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, is directly opposed to this disposition of the public lands. In April last, several inquiries were submitted to him on public matters, by a member of Congress from the state of Kentucky; among others, "Will you (if elected President) sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states?" To which on the 8th of August last he replied, after stating his views at some length—"I am of opinion that the avails of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied to the common benefit of the United States by their continued application to the general wants of the Treasury, than by any other mode that has yet been suggested; and that such appropriation is in every respect preferable to the distribution thereof among the states in the manner your question proposes. Entertaining these views, I cannot give you any encouragement that I will, in the event of my election to the Presidency, favor that policy."

This we take to be an unequivocal avowal, that a bill for the distribution of the avails of the public lands would receive his veto if passed by Congress;—those therefore who support his election, voluntarily abandon those hopes, which have been so fondly cherished by our countrymen, of getting the means of internal transport, of canals and rail roads, and of educating the poor from this immense inheritance of the people.

Another measure of great interest to us is, the distribution of the surplus revenue, if a surplus shall accumulate from time to time, similar to that made by the act of the last session of Congress. The taxing machinery of the federal government yields annually much more money than is wanted for the proper expenses of Government; and this must continue to be the case until the expiration of the tariff compromise in 1842. Judge White favors the policy of dividing among the states that which is not necessary to be retained, and supported the bill of the last session, by which North Carolina with her sister states of the confederacy will receive a fund of probably 30,000,000 of dollars, and her individual share will be 1,500,000 dollars—a million and a half.

Mr. Van Buren in the letter before referred to, expresses his ideas on this subject at too great length to be extracted in so short a paper as this; it is believed, however, that no injustice is done him, when the result of his treatise is stated to be—1st, That he is hostile to the policy of distribution in general. 2nd, That he would have assented to the bill of the last session, but reluctantly. 3rd, That he does not wish it to become a precedent for future action; and that he has fearful apprehensions for the country from its effects. When in addition to this, it is recollected that, with a single exception, every individual who voted against

the distribution bill in either house of Congress, was his political friend; and most of them prominent leaders of his party, no hope of a division, should like circumstances occur, can be entertained, he being the President. Our present limits forbid a discussion of this subject; nor is a discussion wanting. Every man will surely agree, that when the legitimate expenses of government are paid, if the people have contributed more than is necessary for that purpose, the surplus should be returned to them, rather than be kept in the Treasury, to afford employment to useless officers for its custody, or to furnish temptations to corrupt and unconstitutional subjects of appropriation.

A very few years since, during the administration of John Q. Adams twelve millions were regarded as an extravagant expenditure; during the present year forty-five millions of dollars will be expended by the government!!! Notwithstanding this enormous amount, there will be still left more than thirty millions at the commencement of the ensuing year, not required for the purposes of government. And yet Mr. Van Buren thinks it safest to leave these accumulating millions in the treasury, and excite fearful apprehensions for the people should they receive a portion of them.

If there be danger in the accumulation of power—and money is power—do we not lessen that danger by dividing the power among the states, rather than by leaving it with the General Government? Liberty is not half so much endangered by the assaults of open violence, as from the covert and insidious operations of a corrupt government (and such every government may become) in dealing out largesses and bribes from the public treasury.

A third measure of the deepest concern to us, is the question of abolition. This we are interested in opposing by every principle of self-respect and honor, and by every duty to ourselves and to the community in which we live.

Judge White is identical with us in feeling and in interest upon this subject, and is bound by all the ties which attach man to family, country and home, to resist the course of the abolitionists. Mr. Van Buren, on the other hand, has none of those obligations, and has evinced by his public actions that he has at least no feelings in common with us on this subject. Much has been said respecting his vote of instructions to the New York Senator on the famous Missouri question. To enable every man to read for himself, here are those instructions—

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of Slavery in these U. States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state; and whereas we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the constitution of the U. States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new states not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission as a state into the Union; therefore,

"Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

Although the destiny of the American Union hung on the decision of the question in favor of the admission of Missouri into the confederacy, Mr. Van Buren and his friends in New York voted, by these instructions, against her admission, unless her citizens would submit to a constitution decreed by men living out of the limits of her territory! This vote was given in 1820—when excitement on this subject had risen to a dreadful height, and the government was shaken to its very centre. Fortunately for the peace of the country, Mr. Van Buren's counsels did not prevail, and Missouri was admitted on an equal footing with the other states. In 1822, Mr. Van Buren had become a member of the Senate of the U. States, and then acted out the instructions he had assisted in giving to his predecessor. On a bill relating to the territory of Florida, he voted against striking out the 11th section as follows—

"No slave or slaves shall, directly or indirectly, be introduced into the said territory, except by a citizen of the United States removing into the territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal, bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; and every slave imported or brought into said territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to, and receive his or her freedom."

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to strike out this section, with the obvious intention of allowing the people Florida to own slaves if they thought proper to go abroad for the purpose of purchasing them, or to buy from those who might bring them within the territory for sale.

Mr. Van Buren is recorded as voting against Mr. King's motion, and is said by the newspaper reports of that day, to have participated briefly in the discussion upon it—of course, we suppose, against it.

With these public acts on the journals, we can hardly expect much assistance from him against abolition, unless we

adopt some other mode of judging, than the old maxim that a tree is to be known by its fruits. We know that he has assented to a published letter, that he is now against abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, and in the states where it exists; but he avows the opinion that it is constitutional to do so in the district, and is guardedly silent as to his views in relation to the territories. When we look to these facts, which are incontestable, and will not be denied by any well informed man, and when we reflect that Mr. Van Buren resides in the midst of the great body of the abolitionists and is supported by them as the Northern candidate, and when we take into the estimate the well known character of Mr. Van Buren to go with the majority, wherever he can find it (whether right or wrong). What candid man, what man who loves his native state, and is prepared to sacrifice every thing to defend her and her institutions, can lay his hand on his heart and say that he believes that these institutions would be safe in the hands of Mr. Van Buren, if the abolitionists shall succeed in carrying every thing before them in the non-slaveholding states.

We do not charge that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist; we will make no charge so grave and so weighty unless upon full evidence of the fact. But we do charge that Mr. Van Buren is strongly supported by the great body of the abolitionists at the North.

When we reflect how natural it is for a public man to lean towards the opinions and wishes of the great body of his friends, and take in connection with this the fact that Mr. Van Buren has no constitutional scruples, and again look to his action on these subjects, we repeat the inquiry, whether any candid man could feel every thing in connection with slavery perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Van Buren? Beware how ye trust him!

Again, Mr. Van Buren has voted for high Tariffs, and for Internal Improvements by the General Government. Judge White has uniformly opposed them.

Can any question be stated, on which it can be supposed that Judge White if elected would not favor our interest, and the policy we advocate, so far as his duty would permit? On the contrary, is there any measure which we can reasonably expect to effect by the election of Mr. Van Buren? As to the United States Bank, which is made a leading topic in a Van Buren address recently issued from head quarters at Raleigh, it is well known, and will not be denied, that Judge White has uniformly and steadily been opposed to it, in every form and shape—that he has constitutional objections to it that cannot be overruled—that he has objections on other grounds, equally insuperable. And it ought further to be stated that Judge White at no period of the existence of the United States Bank ever coqueted with it, as did Mr. Van Buren when he and others so strongly solicited the establishment of a branch of it in the city of Albany, where Mr. Van Buren resides.

Many of us have no doubt observed, that the press and most zealous advocates of Mr. Van Buren seek to persuade us, that Judge White, however able, and however devoted to our best interest, cannot be elected. To this we answer, that Judge White's prospects in the electoral colleges are at least equal to those of Mr. Van Buren; and, in the opinion of some of us, decidedly more promising than his. We may remark, that it is known to be a part of the policy of the party to claim every state. In which of the eight states that voted the past summer did the Van Buren party admit the probability of defeat? In none. They claimed every one confidently; and yet the elections proved that six states of the eight are opposed to him. And where did they express a stronger confidence than in this state?

But if this were true, it would be no reason for our abandonment of a candidate, who would administer the government upon its proper principles, to adopt one who would not. Should we not succeed, we would still have the consciousness of having done our duty to our country. When, however, it is recollected that the same individuals confidently predicted, that General Dudley could not be elected Governor, we must be excused for not trusting to such prophecies. Others may believe it; for ourselves, we cannot suppose that the people will desert Judge White, unless we surrender up our principles in deference to men.

Published by order of the Central Committee for Orange County.
Orange county, October 27th, 1836

From Michigan, we learn that the Convention at Ann Arbor, after having rejected the terms proposed by Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, have appointed three Delegates (Austin E. Wing, Andrew Mack, and Robert Clark,) to repair to Washington during the session of Congress, in behalf of the rights of Michigan, as she understands them.

The Massachusetts Silk Company, incorporated only about a year ago, with a capital of \$150,000 have already 78,000 mulberry trees in a flourishing condition. If this is the way our Yankee brethren are going into the silk trade, farewell to Lyons and other French Importers!

New York Star.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Several of the Electoral College, who were expected to go off to-morrow, have not yet departed, and a full meeting, again until the 16th of November, when something definitive will be done. A portion of the members will remain here until that time, adjourning from day to day, to keep up the College.

Various speculations are afloat here as to the proper course to be pursued in the event of the plenary refusal of the faction minority to form a quorum of the College. Some think that the twenty-two have the right to make the Senate without the concurrence of the others. Others suppose that the College has the inherent right to protect its own existence, and that the duty of those who have attended for the performance of their constitutional duty, is to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies of those who have refused to act. The most prevailing and best supported opinion, however, seems to be that in the event of failure on the part of the College to elect a Senate, by reason of the non-attendance of the constitutional quorum, or from any other cause, the old Senate holds over until a new one supersedes it. The adherents of the last course argue that the constitution intended to convey all the powers necessary for its own preservation—that there is no express limitation to the term of the Senate other than the appointment of a superseding Senate—that the constitution stipulates that it shall not be altered or abolished in any other manner than that which itself points out. That this provision of the constitution will be annulled if its alteration or abolition be permitted in the manner recommended by the factious minority of electors, and finally that the great principle of *salus publica* justifies that position, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of the constitution in a violent, lawless and revolutionary manner. What is to be the result of the crisis it is beyond my wit to prophesy. All that I can say is, and every Maryland patriot will join heartily in the exclamation—"God send the good old State of Maryland a safe deliverance from all her troubles."

The way to cure a Bad Husband.

One farmer Potter, of the parish of Bow, in Devonshire, a man much inclined to sottishness, having occasion to sell a yoke of oxen, drove them to Crediton fair, about six or seven miles distant, and meeting with a good fair entertainment and jovial companions, he was mightily in his element, and did not try to go home, but tarried there some weeks, singing the songs of the drunkard, until at last he was disposed to set out for Bow; and taking his landlord with him, they soon arrived at the farmer's house, where he expected to meet a warm reception from his wife; but the good woman had formed a better resolution. Upon the sight of his wife, who came to the door, he accosted her with—"So Grace, I am returned; to which she answered, "I see you are, my dear; you are very welcome." "But," said he, "I have brought another man with me." Quoth she, "He is welcome, too, for your sake." "But, my love," said he, "I have sold my oxen." "My dear," replied she, "you went to the fair for that purpose." "I've spent the money." "If you have," quoth she, "it was no more than your own." "But farther than that," said he, "I have gone a score to the amount of forty shillings, and here is my landlord come for it." "If so," said she, "I'll go up stairs and fetch it for him," which she did immediately, and afterwards treating the landlord with a pitcher of cider and a pipe of tobacco, in an amicable manner, he took his leave. The farmer being so charmed with the good economy of his wife Grace, told her, with tears in his eyes, he would never do so any more, and declared he had his darling and the best of women; and from thence lived temperate and happy with Dame Grace to the day of his death. But had she stormed in this manner too many women are wont to do on such occasions, there is the greatest probability in the world he would have pursued his vicious course of life, and brought down poor Dame Grace's hairs in sorrow to the grave.

Mississippi—The Manchester, N. H.

Whig says, "The prospects of the success of the White Meetings in this State continue to grow brighter as the day of Election approaches, and there is every reason to believe that they will be triumphantly elected, and that they will beat the Caucus Ticket by about ten thousand votes."

The cotton crop in the western portion of Tennessee is said to promise very abundantly. The Georgia planters are also looking out for a successful crop.

The beet sugar excitement is rife in Indiana. It yields ten per cent., and the manufacture is easy and simple.

Sir Walter Raleigh once said that the only difference between a rich and poor man was, that the former could eat when he pleased, and the latter when he could get it.

Why are the majority of women like farts? Because they are "stubborn things."

THE SOUTHERN

Friday, October 28.

The election in this state takes place on the 10th of November. It is the duty, and the blessed privilege, of every free white man to give his vote; for upon his vote may hang the prosperity and happiness of our country. The contest is for the predominance of principles over party-tactics—for preserving the purity of our institutions—and for securing our rights. Can you, will you, be inactive, when this war is raging? Will you suffer the spoiler to retain possession of the citadel of our liberties, and pervert the fundamental principles of our government? Rather let us rush en masse to the polls and drive them out, and place in their stead the virtuous and the wise of our land.

These are the principles for which you should strike—

1st. For an economical administration of the Federal Government.

2. For a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

3d. For the preservation of the rights of the States and of the United States.

4th. For placing men in office, for their qualifications, and not their devotion to the party.

5th. For a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—and you cannot better carry these than by electing Judge White, and John Tyler to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. States, Van Buren against the Land Bill, against the distribution of the surplus revenue; and among the most prominent of his principles he holds that "to the victors belong the spoils!" choose ye between them; and may your decision, whatever it may be, advance the best interests of the country.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ohio.—We have received returns from thirty six counties, which give the Whig ticket a majority of 8,345 votes—two years since these counties gave the Jackson ticket a majority of 3,494. Vance, (Harrison,) will doubtless be elected over Baldwin (Van Buren,) his competitor for Governor. As far as heard from, eight Harrison and two Van Buren men are elected to Congress. A gentleman writing to the United States Telegraph says:—"Harrison's majority in Ohio in November will be from 20 to 40,000!"

Pennsylvania.—The returns from this state are not very flattering. The Vanities have succeeded, but by small majorities. Twenty three Van Buren members of Assembly were elected by a majority of only 1254 votes! This state may be considered doubtful with regard to the November elections. Subjects of a local nature have operated much to the advantage of the caucuses. When the Presidential election comes on in November a very different result is expected.—The Hero of Tippecanoe is popular in that state—they have not yet forgot the laurels which he acquired during the last war in the service of his country. The Vanities have elected 12 members of Congress; and the Whigs 9.

Georgia.—The State Rights ticket in this state is about 2,500 ahead—and will doubtless succeed. Of the members elected to the Legislature, from 53 counties, 96 are White—and 92 Van Buren. "The Electoral vote of Georgia goes as certainly against Van Buren as the election comes."

New Jersey.—In this state the two parties are a tie in the council—7 Vans and 7 Whigs. In the Assembly the Caucasians have a majority of 10—Vans 30, Whigs 20. Had the Whigs been active and diligent in this state the result would have been quite different. We hope that in November they will make amends—for "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance"—and the prize at stake is the Constitution and our rights.

South Carolina.—The Election for Members of Congress and the State Legislature is just over here, and has resulted in the complete triumph of the party opposed to Mr. Van Buren.

Hugh L. Legare, late United States Charge d'Affaires to Belgium, is elected to Congress from Charleston, by a majority of 58 votes over Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, present member. Legare 1,240 votes—Pinckney 1,184.

An extra session of the Legislature of Tennessee, convened in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, was commenced at Nashville on Monday the 2d inst. By a provision of the constitution, the business of the session will be confined to the matters for which they were specially called together. These are, as enumerated in the Governor's message, to provide for the expenses of making examinations and surveys for the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston rail road; to amend a defect in the electoral law; to make provision for the settlement of the disputed boundary between Tennessee and Mississippi; and to adopt such measures as may seem to be required in consequence of the recent treaty between the U. States and the Cherokees. The attention of the Legislature is also called to the situation of that portion of the citizens who tendered their services under the several calls for volunteers made last summer,

and who have received no compensation for the sacrifices and expenses to which they were subjected; and also to the reception and judicious investment of the money which may be received under the act of the last session of Congress for the distribution of the surplus revenue.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

The Internal Improvement Convention assembled at Salisbury on the 16th inst., and continued in session three days.—Bartlett Shippey, esq. of Lincoln, was chosen President, and James R. Dodge and Warren W. Wadsworth, esqrs. appointed Secretaries. Delegates were in attendance from nineteen counties, to the number of 131. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up a memorial to the next Legislature recommending the expediency and necessity of adopting some general rule for the equitable distribution of the portion of the surplus revenue to be received from the General Government for works of internal improvement.

2d. Be it further Resolved, That this Convention doth recommend the adoption of this principle, namely: that whenever any company incorporated for the purpose of internal improvement, shall have subscribed and paid, or secured to be paid 3 5ths of its stock, that the State shall stand pledged to a subscription for the remaining 2-5ths.

3d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the interests of a large, wealthy and populous portion of the State of North Carolina, require the speedy construction of a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin River, above the Narrows, and thence by two branches, the one running directly to the town of Wilkesborough, the other running across the valley of the Catawba River, so as to intersect the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road at the most eligible point.

4th. Be it further Resolved, That said committee shall respectfully request the next Legislature, to grant such a amendment to the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road Company, as to them shall seem most advisable.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of 5 be appointed to memorialize the Legislature of this State, on the propriety of using such means, as may be within its power to procure the location of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, on the most easterly practicable route through the State of N. Carolina, and to take such further steps as to them may seem expedient to effect the purpose.

Forty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are now located, and thirty-five miles are under contract, with every prospect of its speedy completion. By the first of next January, it is expected that fifty miles will be placed under contract.

LOOK ALOFT!

The corruptionists, so lately trembling under the apprehension of impending justice, revived by the recent news from deluded and duped Pennsylvania, again raise their heads, and pour forth the song of triumph. They have gained, at the late election, one state, (Pennsylvania,) which they always claimed, by a less majority than they ever claimed; and, by the clamor which they raise to keep their spirits up, one would suppose they had carried the General Election, at which, in the next month, they may, as likely as not, lose the vote of that very state. On the other hand, they have lost, irretrievably, another great State, (Ohio,) which, only one short week ago, was positively and unequivocally claimed by their highest authority, as certain for them.

We invoke the opponents of the present misrule, in every part of the country, to be firm, faithful, and fearless in the discharge of their duty as good citizens. Instead of looking down into the abyss beneath their feet, let them look aloft, with confidence in themselves, but a great deal more in the beneficence of a wise Providence.

Hitherto, whilst they have not suffered themselves to be betrayed into a childish exultation by the almost ludicrous display of their opponents at their defeats, let them not be depressed by result such as those in Pennsylvania and N. Jersey, which were foreseen by most of the politicians who do not suffer their wishes to outrun their judgment.

With the proper resolution, and combined exertions, the defeat of the spoiler is demonstrably within the power of their opponents, with, or without, Pennsylvania, which state we are willing to allow to be doubtful. With this allowance, however, instead of winking and fretting because we have not carried every doubtful state, let us again cast up our account of probabilities, judged by the elections as far as they have progressed, and be ruled by the demonstration of figures rather than by fears, the querulous utterance of which is calculated to unnerve the arms of our friends, and encourage the presumption of our antagonists.

How, then, now stands our account current of calculations, founded upon elections which have taken place this Fall? Here it is—

For Mr. Van Buren.	
Illinois,	Five.
Missouri,	Four.

Arkansas,	Three.
Rhode Island,	Four.
Maine,	Five.
New Jersey,	Eight.
Pennsylvania,	Thirty.
In all sixty-four.	

Against Mr. Van Buren.	
Louisiana,	Five.
Alabama,	Seven.
North Carolina,	Fifteen.
Kentucky,	Fifteen.
Indiana,	Nine.
Maryland,	Ten.
Vermont,	Seven.
Ohio,	Twenty-one.
In all, Eighty-nine.	

So that, give the spoiler men New Jersey and Pennsylvania—we should be very sorry to believe that they had bagged either the one or the other—and we still beat them twenty-five Electoral votes. And, as for the remaining ten states, the chances are at least equal in our favour. Look aloft, then, we say, and throw to the winds all vain regrets and needless apprehensions. Nat. Intelligencer.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

PROMISES vs. PERFORMANCE.

Every man who took any part in the contest for the Presidency between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, well recollects that one of the stereotyped arguments in all the Jackson addresses of that day, was "Retrenchment and Economy." In this part of the country, particularly, it cannot have been forgotten that a violent newspaper controversy took place between Mr. Wm. C. Rives, then the representative in Congress from the Annapolis district, and Mr. Ichabod Bartlett, a member from New Hampshire; the former parading Mr. Adams' expenditures as a proof of the profligacy of his administration, and the latter attempting, in reply, to demonstrate, that these increased expenditures were the result of the growth of our country, and the consequent augmentation of the objects of expenditure, &c. But we may look in vain for any thing on the subject of "Retrenchment and Economy," in the Jackson-Van Buren addresses of the present day, whether they emanate from the Grand Council in Richmond, or from the sub-committees of the several counties. On this subject they are as "dumb as an oyster"—and we commend their sagacity. We do not wonder that they are silent, when they remember that the expenditures of the last eight of Jackson's administration amount to \$161,218,821 27, while for the preceding eight years, they were only \$89,765,278 98; making a balance of nearly seventy-one and a half millions of dollars, or nearly nine millions per annum, against this administration! No wonder that they are silent, when Marlin Van Buren is pledged to carry out its "principles and policy!" No wonder they are silent, when they see that there will probably be forty millions of dollars in the Treasury for distribution on the 1st of January next, which, if Gen. Jackson's "policy of procuring a repeal of the Distribution act shall be successful, will constitute a rich fund for the "Spoilers" to squander in their corrupt and demoralizing schemes. Nothing can restore the ancient economy and simplicity and purity of our government, but its rescue from the harpies who are now gorging themselves upon the public revenues. Nothing can arrest the onward march of corruption but a complete and thorough cleansing of the public offices of the needy and avaricious adventurers who have "crawled in their own slime," through all the stages of servility, to power, and who, knowing that "their time is short," are building up their private fortunes by the most widespread system of fraud and villainy that ever rendered a government odious in the eyes of its own citizens.

Independence of the Farmer.—The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by the changes of the foreign or domestic market, entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year in which he had done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to secure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be entangled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom in turn it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground; he draws on a fund which, from time immemorial, has never failed to honor all just demands; his profits may be diminished indeed; but never wholly suspended; his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

The Georgia Journal of the 29th ult. announces the death of General John Coffee, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia, at his residence in Telfair county, (Geo.) on the 25th ult.

In a Cincinnati paper of the 6th inst. it is stated that the steamboat Nic. Biddle, on her way up from New Orleans, blew up when five miles below Memphis; by which accident five persons were instantly killed, fourteen or sixteen badly scald-

ed, many of whom will not recover, and ten or twelve jumped overboard, all of whom were drowned but two.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Fort Helleman, (Florida,) Sept. 27.

There are now at this post about 150 men only fit for duty, out of eleven companies. Of 90 men who composed the company of dragoons to which I am attached, there are only ten able to do duty; nor will they be able to take the field for several months to come, being entirely broken down. Instead of being able to make a summer campaign, the men are unable to stand the climate when stationary; instead of being able to advance into the enemy's country, we have had to retrograde. Micanopy was abandoned in consequence of its breaking down the men escorting wagon trains laden with provisions. We have had to fall back upon Black creek, to which place provisions can be brought in steamboats. General Scott has been censured for not carrying on the campaign during summer—it would have been absurd to attempt it. He did all that any general could under the same circumstances. The nature of the country was the great cause of his failure. He had to contend against the obstacles which Nature threw in his way, and not against the Indians, who hover about, deliver their fire, and fly off, without the possibility of getting at them.—They have trails through the immense hammocks, with which they are familiar, and in this way they harass us with impunity. General Jackson never advanced into these hammocks; he never penetrated further than the Suwanee river, and he had friendly Indians who could ferret out the hostiles, so that he could get at them. A new campaign is about to open, but no one can anticipate the result.—There are about 3,000 men now in the Territory. Gen. Call has advanced as far as the Suwanee with the brigade of Tennessees, and the militia of West Florida, making 1,900 men. Gen. Jesup is advancing from Tampa Bay with about 800 regulars and 600 Indians, while Major Pierce, the commanding officer at this Fort, will advance soon, with about 200 regulars, and form a junction with Gen. C. at Camp King.

The Philadelphia Daily Advertiser of Tuesday furnished the following information:

"We understand that Mr. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, arrived at the Mansion House yesterday from Washington. We are extremely sorry to hear, from a respectable source, that his negotiations with our Government have terminated unsatisfactorily, and that he is preparing to return home with his diplomatic family. This will be unwelcome news to the friends of peace, and to the commercial interests of this country."

A Symptom.—some of the liberals in Canada are waxing bold, and openly breaking out in favor of a separation from the mother country. The following paragraph is quoted from Mackenzie's paper, the Constitution, published at Toronto:—"Whether we are the party of the few or the many, this great truth should be our rallying point, Upper and Lower Canada to be great and happy must be independent, and we should use every lawful means, by petition and address, to attain that noble end. We are an infant nation—allow us to be free—permit us to part in peace—and send the mean men who are placed over us, back to the humble station from whence they were unhappily brought to our shores to disgrace our country and theirs."

E. Postlewaite Page says he has learnt by figures that the millenium will come in 1840—when the lion "will lie down with the lamb." We have no doubt Mr. P. is correct in this case, for there is already a great revolution in beastly natures.—The "lion" has been catering for the jackall all summer in Tennessee, though it reports speaks true, he made but starving business of it.

Wheeling Times.—Our skill in matters of theology, and especially, "the prophecies," is not such as to enable us to speak with much confidence of the precise advent of the millenium; though we are willing to admit that the "revolution in beastly nature spoken of above, by our cotemporary, furnishes a very wonderful "coincidence" with the calculation of the "High Priest of Nature" who works every thing out "by figures." But our faith in this new prediction of that high ecclesiastical functionary is terribly staggered when we recollect, on the other hand, that another "lion" at the "Great Crossings" has been "lying down with the lamb" long enough to raise a very pretty flock of lamb-ions, and the millenium, for all that, has not made its appearance. Now unless we are to adopt the opinion of some learned divines, that the millenium did actually commence some years ago—we forget the exact date—we cannot as yet adopt the conclusion our cotemporary has drawn from the revolution in beastly natures. If, however, the lion of the great crossings is elected by the white people of the United States their Vice President, we shall then be ready to "give it up" not only that the "Times" is right in its reference, but that we have in fact been "in the midst of a millenium" from the

commencement of amalgamation at the "Great Crossing."

We met at Halifax, a day or two since, several Passengers who sailed from New York for Charleston, on the 8th inst. in the Steam Packet *William Gibbons* which was wrecked, on Monday following, off Boddy's Island, in this State. There were on board 140 Passengers, among whom were 48 women and children. All were saved, but the vessel is a perfect wreck. Raleigh Register.

The following excellent observations are made in the National Gazette:

"If, instead of the inflammatory articles of one kind or another with which our papers are daily filled, which enkindle and inflame the worst passions of the human breast, temperance of language and spirit were substituted; if error were exhibited and truth inculcated in that calming and humanizing manner which would cause the peaceful correction of the first and the willing reception of the other, there would be little to apprehend from the mob. We believe that the press itself is its own great enemy; that the exasperating violence of its appeals and denunciations, by keeping the feelings of the community constantly in a state of undue excitement, is one main cause of the perils which threaten its freedom; and that, if it would produce a reform in the public, it must first reform itself. Let the people be properly enlightened—apply no match to the explosive propensities of their bosoms—afford ample development to the best qualities of their hearts, and a decent expression of opinion will never elicit violence, nor will unlawful means be used even for the accomplishment of rightful ends."

Pet Banks.—The Pet banks are making on the 26th of the Public deposits, three millions of dollars per annum! When the United States Bank existed, this profit went into the public treasury in part, as a dividend on the people's stock. Now it goes into the hands of a few favored Bank monopolists!

Mr. Van Buren, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, has avowed himself in opposition to the distribution of this money, and is for retaining it in the Pet Banks!

How can any class of politicians, support him after such a declaration. Are they willing that Mr. Van Buren's Bank favorites shall make there millions a year out of the people for nothing?

A. M. Whith of Benton, Alabama, 89 years of age, leads to the Hymenial altars, of his bride, Miss Jane Neidle aged 15.

THE ELECTION

for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, WILL BE HELD IN THIS STATE ON Thursday, November 10th.

Republican Ticket.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

For President.

For Vice President.

ELECTORS.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
WM. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
JOHN L. LESSNER, of Rockingham.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
WM. W. CHERRY, of Berrie.
J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
JEREMIAH PEARSELL, of Duplin.

Baltimore Nomination.

Martin Van Buren, of N. Y. For President.
Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. For Vice President.

ELECTORS.

NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren.
ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood.
JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln.
JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford.
WM. A. MORRIS, of Anson.
OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover.
WM. P. FERRAND, of Onslow.
JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston.
ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, of Granville.
GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe.
ARC'D. HENDERSON, of Rowan.
LEWIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe.
WM. B. LOCKHART, of N. Hampton.
JOHN HILL, of Stokes.
GIDEON C. MARCHANT, of Currituck.

Public Sale.

I WILL sell, on the Tuesday of November County court next, the following tracts of land, the property of my late father, deceased.

One Tract containing 481 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Martin and others.

One Tract containing 280 acres more or less, adjoining the same.

One Tract, containing 198 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of John Cabell's heirs.

Terms, one and two years, interest from date, notes with approved security required.
JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Jr.
October 22.



YIELD NOT TO DARK DESPAIR.

Has thou one heart that loves thee,
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee,
Yield not to dark despair.

One rose whose fragrant blossom,
Blooms but for thee alone;
One fond, confiding bosom
Whose love is all thine own;

One gentle star to guide thee,
And bless thee on thy way,
That e'en where storms betide thee,
Still lends its gentle ray;

One crystal fountain, springing
Within life's desert waste,
Whose waters still are bringing
Refreshment to thy taste;

One tenuous voice to cheer thee,
When sorrows hath distressed;
One breast, when thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest;

Till that sweet rose is faded,
And cold that heart, so warm,
Till clouds thy star have shaded,
Heed not the passing storm!

Till the kind voice that blest thee,
All mute in death doth lie,
And the font that oft refreshed thee,
To thee is ever dry;

Thou hast one tie to bind thee,
To this dark world of care,
Then let no sorrow blind thee;
Yield not to dark despair.

Growth of Russia.—At the accession of Peter the First, in 1619, the population of the Russian Empire was fifteen millions; at the suppression of Catherine the Second, in 1792, twenty five millions; at her death, in 1796, thirty six millions; and at the death of the Emperor Alexander, now eleven years since, fifty-eight millions. The acquisitions of Russia from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom. Her acquisitions in Poland are nearly equal to the Austrian Empire. Her acquisitions from Turkey, in Europe, are of greater extent than the Prussian dominions, inclusive of the Rhenish provinces. Her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia are nearly equal in dimensions to the whole of the smaller states of Germany. Her acquisitions from Persia are equal in extent to England. Her acquisitions in Tartary have an area not inferior to Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy and Spain! The acquisitions she has made within the last sixty-four years are equal in extent and importance to the whole empire she had made in Europe before that time. The Russian frontier has been advanced towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Paris, about 100 miles; towards Constantinople, 500 miles; towards Stockholm, about 630 miles; towards Tienan, 1,000 miles.

A fine specimen of the colossal ray fish, (Cephaloptera?) has been presented to the United Service Museum, London, by Lieut. St. John. It is a fetus. The mother was killed at Jamaica, and measured 16 feet in length and breadth, and was of such strength that it resisted five barpoons and several musket balls, and drew with ease four boats with their crews.

Vanity.—A vain and conceited fellow in a neighboring state, being appointed Corporal in a military company, felt very proud of his station. He went home, overflowing with a sense of his newly acquired dignity, and calling his wife out of a room where she was with some company, told her that he was elected Corporal, but she could keep the same company she always had!

LINE OF PACKETS To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners **CADLINE** and **CALEB NICHOLS**, Steamer **WILMINGTON**, and **TOW BOATS**, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Proprietor.
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.
September 8. 35-

A HANDSOME Mahogany Sideboard, FOR SALE.

Inquire of **JAMES WEBB.**
April 21. 15-

FOR SALE.

A FINE ONEED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.
August 24. 22-

WHEAT & FLAX-SEED WANTED.

I WILL give one dollar and forty cents per bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more, or in proportion to its weight.
I will also give one dollar and twenty cents for Flax Seed, delivered at my mill on Little River.

ROBERT HARRIS.

September 22. 37-

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Martha Mulholland, deceased, on Thursday the 3d of November next, all the property of said deceased, consisting of
3 Horses, 1 Wagon and Gear, 2 Milch Cows and Calves, about 20 fattening Hogs, several Shoats, Sows and Pigs.
3 Beds and Furniture, a quantity of Cooking Utensils, and Farming Tools,
50 or 60 barrels of Corn, 2 or 3 loads of Oats, together with Hay and Fodder, and many articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture not mentioned.
Nine months credit will be given - bond and security required.
SAMUEL N. TATE, Adm'r.
October 13. 40 pd

Attention!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 27th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion Parade. Each captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return, without fail.

E. G. MANGUM,

Colonel Commandant.

October 3. 39-

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

NEGROES

belonging to the state of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Shoe Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS belonging to the heirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo.

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, in the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, the

A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near where Wm. Wood, deceased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thos. Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13. 40-4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garrison, viz

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.

One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Laughton's Creek.

One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's Creek.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 6. 36-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six months, the

House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the east side of Churton street, the property of the late David Kyle

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 6. 39-6w

CASH and GOODS!

I WILL give Cash or Goods for 3,000 yards of Tow or Tow & Cotton Cloth.

R. MODERWELL.

June 30. 25-

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSBORN P. LONG & CO.
I HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves, if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for a very description of Country-made Cloth.

O. P. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40-

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Nicholas Albright	William F. Jones
B	Jane Adams	Mary Jones
C	James Armstrong	John Kelly
D	Miss M. P. Asha	Samuel Kirkland
E	James S. Bouldin	William Kirkland
F	James H. Bowman	Abraham Kennedy
G	Richard O. Britton	Col. W. L. Long
H	George H. Bridges	Harvey Lasley
I	Samuel Bumpass	Fielding Leathers
J	Lewis Board	James Mebane, esq.
K	Thomas Burton	Geo. or Elizabeth Martin
L	Thomas Culberhouse	James A. McNeill
M	John Caruthers	Wiley Moss
N	Thomas Couch	Mary Nelson
O	Elijah Couch	John Primrose
P	James Cole	Abner Parker
Q	Anthony Coal	Mark Pigott
R	Sidney Carroll	Miss Anna Ray
S	Alfred Chaubaux	John Redding
T	Corneilia Cox	David Roach
U	Hugh Curry	James Roney
V	Caleb Campbell	William Sykes
W	Clerk of the Superior Court	Mrs. George Smith
X	Jane Carters	C. C. Smith
Y	Thomas Devereaux	John Strayhorn
Z	John Ellis	M. Stenial
	Mr. Ferrel	Page Scarlett
	Martin E. Foreman	Samuel Scarlett
	John L. Foreman	Nancy Steel
	Geo. W. Freeman	Rev. H. Stanley
	Philip Fry	Sheff. of Orange
	William Gattis	Col. John Stockard
	Leonard Gattie	John Taylor, C. C.
	Pauphot Gooch	Elizabeth Thompson
	Green B. Gilbert	Richard Thompson
	Simon Gunn	William Thompson
	John Gile	James T. Terry
	Joseph D. Hughes	Sullivan Tugh
	James L. Haughton	Cesar Whitted
	Rufus A. Harrison	William Woods
	Thomas B. Hill	Elizabeth Woods
	Joseph Hartshorn	Wm. B. Wallie
	Lewis Hat-hine	Lucy Wilson
	Louis House	Alfred S. Waugh
	Elizabeth M. Jones	George Walker
	Col. Cad. Jones	James Watson.
	Charles Johnston	

Those calling for advertised letters will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the letters to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville county.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
October 1. 39-

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

ALL letters to go by either of the stages should be lodged in the Post Office one half hour before sun down on said days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
October 1. 39-

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a Leather Store in Hillsborough, in the house for many years occupied by Mrs. Wilford, nearly opposite to Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he will keep

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER,

of the best quality, from his new Tan Yard at his mills, and from New York.

He has to his employment a first rate workman, of great experience, who understands Tanning and Dressing Leather of all kinds in the best manner.

LEATHER

will be sold at the usual prices for CASH, or it will be exchanged at fair prices for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Green or Dry Hides, Bees Wax, Tallow or Mutton Suet,

or for Tan Bark of good quality.

WHISKEY and BRANDY will be sold at the same place, by the gallon or barrel.

Wheat, Corn or Rye, will be purchased for Cash, when barter will not suit.

This business will not admit of credit, therefore all transactions will be barter or cash.

As this is the first instance in this country where so general a system of exchange has been proposed, he has reason to hope that he will meet with encouragement.

Wheat and Corn will be purchased for Cash as usual at the mill.

J. S. SMITH.
September 27. 38-3w

TO LET

ON the premises, on the first Saturday in November next.

The Building of a Stone Wall
around the Grave Yard at St. Mary's Chapel, six miles east of Hillsborough.

The Commissioners.
October 13. 41-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LOOK AT THIS!!



LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS.

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.
Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35-

NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unpaid on the 15th November next, will be paid in suit. This course is necessary to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by law. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICHAEL & NORWOOD, till the 15th of November, to whom payment may be made.

J. W. NORWOOD, Adm'r.
September 14. 36-6w

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$10,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY. Eleventh Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROCH on Saturday, the 29th of October, ON THE FORTUNE TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL \$10,000!
PRIZE \$10,000!

Principal Prizes.
One prize of \$10,000—one of \$4,000—six of \$1,000—ten of \$500—besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c. amounting in all to

180,000 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars
Halves, 2 dollars
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

* Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.
August 26. 33-

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) MARE, nine years old, about five feet high, some white in her face, swivneyed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any information will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville county.

EATON J. WHITE.
September 14. 37p

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invalid OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY **ALLEN PARKS.**
September 8. 35-

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell One Hundred acres of WOOD LAND, lying to the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thomson Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.
September 14. 36-5w

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
September 22. 37-

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.
September 22. 37-

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 22-

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT!!

Made, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c. and the News of the Day.

IT was one of the great objects of Waldie's Library, "to make good reading cheap, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent; every society to the excluded, every individual to the isolated, every person to the literary, information to all. We now present still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two-fold accessible: we gave and continue to give in the quarterly library a valuable weekly for five cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of short literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still work enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which is so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pocket of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most scrupulous shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarterly Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be a strictly distinct periodical.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pocket of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most scrupulous shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quarterly Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be a strictly distinct periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.